NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1885.

AFGHAN DISPUTES SETTLED.

NO FURTHER ADVANCE ON THE FRONTIER.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND COME TO AN AGREEMENT-THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE COMMONS. LONDON, March 13 .- In the House of Commons

this afternoon, Mr. Gladstone announced that an agreement had been arrived at between Russia and England by the terms of which neither the Russian nor Afghan forces would advance any further on either side of the frontier.

Sir Stafford Northcote asked whether this agreement was a permanent or temporary arrangement. Mr. Gladstone replied that the agreement was without any specific time limit. The best description be could give, he said, was that the agreement was to last as long as there was occasion for it. [Laughter.] This agreement, he said, provides against a rupture of friendly relations between the two Governments in the event of a collision between the Afghan and Russian outposts which night possibly occur while instructions are being

conveyed to the opposing commanders.

The Right Hon, William E. Forster asked whether this agreement were a new one or one which had been supposed to be in force for some time. Mr. Gladstone replied that it was a new agreement, one that had grown out of recent correspondence and new circumstances. He said that be was unable to answer questions regarding the position assumed

Denzil R. Onslow, Conservative member for Guildford, asked whether the Ameer of Afghantstan had accepted this agreement. To this question

Mr. Gladstone made no reply.

The arrangement announced by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons this afternoon was concluded to-day. It resulted in a decision of the Cabinet not to insist upon the withdrawal of the Russian troops from the outposts during the deliberations of the joint commission. Baron de Staal yesterday sent a demal to Earl Granville and M. de Giers of the report that the troops were concentrating at Askabad. He also protested against the preparations for war winch it is reported are now being made in Eng-land, and the demonstrations upon the Indian frontier, which, he said, were calculated to lessen the chances of an amicable settlement consequent

The Marquis of Hartington stated this evening in the House of Commons that it was impossible to deny that there was still cause for great anxiety regarding the relations between Great Britain

Sir Peter Lumsden has been ordered to impart to the Ameer of Afghanistan and to the commander at Herat the terms of the agreement between Russsia England to maintain the military stalu quo. It is believed that Sir Peter Lumsden has the Afghans sufficiently under control to prevent a collision between the Afghan and Russian outposts pending a pacific settlement of the frontier dispute. Some prominent Conservatives, however, point out that the agreement will not prevent Russia from massing troups on the border of debatable territory, and they object to the Russians being allowed to remain, even temporarily, on territory claimed as belonging to Afghanistan.

Advises from Teheran state that Sir Peter Lumsden is encamped on Russian territory not far from Herat. The expectation is that he will enter Herat in case the Russians make any further advance. The public feeling in Teheran is in favor of Russia. The Gazette published articles in disparagement of England, but apologized for them afterward when complaints were made by the British Legation. The Shah has telegraphed the Governor of Knorassan ordering him to do all that lies in his power to assist Sir Peter Lumsden. This telegram was drawn out by complaints made by Sir Peter, through the Legation at Teheran, that the Governor had refused to give him aid and had interfered with his couriers and scouts between Meshed and the British camp.

The War Department is making preparations with a view to the possible occurrence of serious trouble. Orders have been sent to the arsenals in Bombay and Bengal to prepare all kinds of ammunition. The details for two army corps have been already completed. Each of them will number 1,500 officers, 35,300 men and 11,800 horses. The Admiralty is making arrangements to have a fleet Admiralty is making array of transports in readiness.

PARIS, March 13 .- Baron' Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador, in a conversation about the inglo-Russian situation, expressed the opinion that Emperor William would exert his influence to avert war, and that he would also endeaver to induce England to make some concessions. He secured the idea that Russia would withdraw her troeps from the positions at present occupied. Such action would reflect dishonor upon the Russian arms. In case England did not dectare war, it was certain, in his opinion, that hussia would not do so. He thought it extremely untikely that England would dectare war, as she has her hands full already. M. de Giers, the Russian Prime Minister, was animated by a desire for peace. The influence of the war party in Russia ad dimmarshed since the death of General Skobeleff. evert war, and that he would also endeavor to in-

bad diminished since the death of General Skobeleff.

St. Petersburg, March 13.—The Governor of the Caucasas, General Dondoukoff-Korsakoff, has returned to Tiflis. The tone of the Russian pressentinues extremely believose. Open declarations are made that Russia istends to have Herat. The Acroe Vremya calls the approaching meeting of Lord Dufferm and the Ameer of Afghanistan a military demonstration on the Russian frontiers. "Russia and England." the writer continues, "will soon meet on dry land, and the result will be that the isolated security hitherto enjoyed by the British Empire will be eastroyed."

The Czar of Russia said to-night in an informal talk with several diplomats, at an Imperial levee: "I cannot conceive that any but the widest dreamer could think that I would declare war against England. Our ends can be obtained and will be attained, but it will be by the gradual power of civilization and not by force."

Beillin, March 13.—The Aorth German Gazette repudiates the idea that Germany will imperit the friendly relations now existing between herself and Russia by venturing to place her veto upon any regulations Russia may choose to make on the Afghan frontier.

bgulations Russia tasy than frontier. Boston, March 13.—The following cable dispatch was sent by the American Peace Society to-day to the Parliamentary leaders of the opposition to the

HENRY RICHARD, M. P., London.

The American Peace Scolety, representing the Christian sentiment of America, fully sympathizes with your efforts to avert an Anglo-Russian war.

[Signed] ROWLAND B. HOWARD, Secretary.

PITTSBURG, March 13 (Special).—Moorhead & Co., of the Sabo Iron Mills, have received an order from the Russian Government for several thousand tons of armor-plating for war vessels and fortifica-

IN MEMORY OF GENERAL GORDON. LONDON, March 13 .- Memorial services in mor of General Gordon were held to-day at St. Paul's Cathedral, at Westminster Abbey, and at many other hedrals. Immense crowds were present everywhere Hugh C. Childers were present at the services in West-

nuster Abbey. There were present also many Mem-ers of the House of Commons and the House of Dr. Richard Durnford, Bishop of Chichester, preached memorial sermon. In the course of this he asked: Does the death of General Gordon bring no disgrace on England ! Is there not humiliation linked with our

BELLONPS CLAIM NOT ALLOWED.

[at felegraph to the raisons.]
HALIPAX, March 13.—The arbitration on the [BRUSHET SHE OF HEARD

Smith (of the Canadian Pacific Railway), and other Montreal capitalists, for what he gave for it, he being re-tained as manager at \$5,000 a year. Difficulties soon tained as manager at \$5,000 a year. Difficulties soon arose and resulted in his being dismissed from the management. He then claimed from the new owners \$275,000 for his interest in the mine, over and above the merizage paid by them, alicating that the mine was worth \$500,000 and that he had personally spent \$115,000 in extending and improving the works. This, with other minor claims, was submitted to James Parker, a New-York lawer, David McKeen, and L. E. Baker to arbitrate on, and they munimously decided in layor of the Montreal company. Belloni, who asserts that he lost \$160,000 in the mine, has gone to New-York.

FENIANS EXPELLED FROM FRANCE. JAMES STEPHENS, EUGENE DAVIS AND OTHERS

ORDERED TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY. Paris, March 13 .- James Stephens and Engene

Davis, were taken to the frontier of France to-day and warned not to return. Stephens begged permission to be allowed to proceed to Havre so that he might take a steamer there for America, but the authorities refused to grant his request. Davis, who was confined at the Prefecture, was subjected to an examination this morning. It is reported that the police have made an important discovery.

A great sensation has been caused in this city by

the stand which the authorities have taken toward the Fenian agitators. In addition to the arrests of Stephens and Davis, which were made yesterday afternoon, the police this morning arrested Mortimer Leroy, a journalist, and another Feman whose name has not been learned Mrs. Stephens was also arrested, but was subsequently released. The arrests already made are apparently only a beginning of what is contemplated as the part of the authorities. Warrants for the expulsion of other Fenian leaders have been issued and further arrests are expected.

PHASES OF IRISH AGITATION. ROME, March 13 .- The Pope has intimated to the Irish bishops that it might be advisable for them to postpone their convention until after the visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland

DUBLIN, March 13 .- At Wexford to-day it was deerded to assign from the fund which has been raised for the payment of Memoers of Parliament £300 each to John Barry and John small, members for Wexford County, William Redmond, Member for Wexford Borough, and John Redmond, Member for New York New Ross.

The Grand Jury of County Down has adopted a congratulatory address to be presented to the Prince of Wales when he visits Bellast.

say was created in Paris by the arrest of James Stephens, the organizer and commander-in-chief of the Fentan Brotherhood, is not equal to the excitement which it All factions are affaine with anger at the report. Stephens's adherence to the Fenian doctrine of open war and his speeches and writings in Ireland and in America, for him among his former associates, but this does not

suddenly become more intense than even their hatred of

ary chief and their batted of all things French which has suddenly become more intense than even their hatred of England. These are some of the opinions expressed:
Capitala Edward o'Meagher Condon, sontenced to death in Manchester in 1807 for participation in the Fenian rebelilon: I find it hard to credit [the preport. England has got control of nearly all the means of communication with this country, and when site sends lying dispatitions on Irish affairs the pre-Anglican press here is ready to complete the misrepresentations.

Edward J. Rowe, chairman of the irish-American Independents: The French hissed King Arfonso some time ago in the streets of their capital, because lismarck made him an homorary colonel of a Unian regiment stationed in Alsace. Then they apologized both to Germany and Spain. They started a paper in Paris the other day entitled L'Ani-Angleix. They have also apologized to the English for this, but not satisfied with apologizing, they now knockle down at England's request and expel some Irishmen from their sail.

William S. Clarke, a prominent member of the Muni-tipalCouncil of the Irish National League; Stephons and his irisheds will probably go to Beignum if not permitted to sail for America. France is a mock Republic, where they kill fiberty in the name of fiberty. The Germans took the conceit out of them, and, when they couldn't fight their mouly fee, they made the streets of Paris my with the blood of an inocean Arabishop and sixty priests. They wreak vengeance upon a few Irishmen who happen to be enemies of England—all because they fear England. I do hops they will soon get one more such threshing as the Germans give them.

J. W. Goff, of No. 229 Broadway: It may be that they regardiste phens as having trespassed enyond that liberty regardiste phens as having trespassed enyond that liberty regardiste phens as having trespassed by synd that they read of manite. If his supposed offence comes within the extralition laws then they should investigate the case, as did our Government in the c

THE DECREE OF PRESIDENT BARRIOS. ANNOUNCING HIMSELF SUPREME MILITARY CHIEF -DR. ZALDIVAR'S ATTITUDE.

LA LIBERTAD, San Salvador via Galveston, Marca 13.—The decree issued by President Barrios pre-claiming the Central American Republic did not become public here until yesterday. In it he states that after serious consideration he issued this decree proclaiming himself Calef of the Republic of Guatemala, and the Central American Union as a single Republic, assuming the title of "Supreme Military Calef of Central America," taking as such absente command, and declaring that any one pronouncing himself opposed to the Union or embarrassing his movements will be treated as a traitor to the great cause of nationality, and will subject himself to the pains and penalities thereof. He urges all the chief officers and solders of Central America to join bim, offering promotion with decoration, and compensation. He disavous all negotiations about territory, international treaties, laws or other contracts which may be entered into by any of the other States of Central America.

New-ORLEANS, March 13.—The situation in Central America, as shown by advices received here today, conhimself Chief of the Republic of Guatemala, and the

America, as shown by advices received here to-day, con-firms previous dispatches as to the utter failure of Presi dent Barrios to enlist Dr. Zaldivar in his schemes, which by the prompt intervention of Mexico have been entirely overthrown. It is stated that the Guatemalan troops were ready to revolt against Barries, even if Mexico had not intervened. He has a small force of regulars who would probably have remained faithful, but the militia were nearly all ripe for revoit. Barrios has been carryto have been aware of the sentiment of his people. When the dispatch of President Diaz, of Mexico, was made known through Guatemala, large numbers of citizens in armed bands of one and two hundred passed over into Mexico to await the arrival of General F. Bacza, the Mexican commander, and to join the Mexican forces in the anticipated attack on Barrios. Leading citizens and business men of Guatemaia complain that the entire rule of Barrios has been devoted to self-asrandizement. He aims at both power and wealth. As a specimen of the way in which the country is robbed, it is said that in a recent purchase of arms he paid an agent of his in New-York \$17.50 apiece for rifles that might have been had of the ordinary dealers for \$10. Barrios keeping the difference. There is great complaint, too, of the charge of \$4 an item on all goods as invoiced to be sent into Guatemila. A few years ago Barrios was poor, but now is wealthy.

City Of Mexico, March 13 via Galveston—The Mexical Complaint of the Complex ing things with such a high hand that he does not seem

temsia. A few years ago Barnos was poor, but how wealthy.

City of Mexico, March 13 via Galveston.—The Mexican Government has taken decisive action against General Barrios. On March 7 President Diaz was informed by Barrios that the Gontemain Assembly had declared the amon of the States in one depublic. On March 9 and 10 President Diaz received telegrams from the Presidents of San Salvador, Costa Rica and Sicaragua protesting against this attempt on their independence, and on the latter date he telegrapped Barrios that his presence was a threat against the independence and autonomy of the nations of this continent, Copies of this telegram were sent to the Presidents of San Salvador, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and the contents caused the greatest enthusiasm.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, March 13.

EAST APRICA.—Intelligence from Zanzibar asserts that
the Belgians are about to withdraw from the stations
now occupied by them in East Africa.

THE THREE EMPEROES .- A dispatch from Vienna to The Times says that the Czar is expected to pay Emperor Francis Joseph a visit this summer. It is thought probable that Emperor William will also go to Vicums.

FLAMES IN A THEATRE.—A fire occurred at midnight last night in Her Majesty's Theatre. It was quickly put out and little damage was done. The draperies over the stage were burned, but beyond this little was destroyed.

Suno Mr. Yates for Libel.—George Grant, a stock-jobber, has brought suit for libel against Edmund Yates, follor of The World, claiming \$5,000 damages. The alleged libel stated that Mr. Grant had engaged in specu-lations without his partners' knowledge, that he had in his way exhausted the firm's bank balance and had then absended.

MISHAPS TO VESSELS.—The State Line steamer State of Mishaps to Vessels.—The State Line steamer State of Metraska which grounded in the Clyde, on March 10, between Garmoyie Lighthouse and Dumbarton, but was floated, is again aground, seven miles from Glasgew. Her cargo is again being lightered. The British ship Skelmodie is also aground in the same neighborhood. Low tides have been running in the river of late, and the grounding of these vessels is due to this fact. The British steamer Glemath, at Glasgow from Baltimore, lost three boats and had her wheel smashed on the voyage.

al coal mine at Cape Breton has resulted against L. Belloni, a New-Yorker, obtained the mine in the part of the pa

GERMANY AND ITALY. ROME, March 13 .- The relations between Italy and Germany are clouded. Recent interviews between Herr von Kendell, the German Ambassader, and Signor Mancini, have resulted in assurances from the latter that in case Italy enters into from the latter that in case Italy enters into alliance with Great Britain she will still observe the TO MARCH UPON PEKIN. PARIS, March 13 .- It is reported that

the Chamber of Deputies and the members of the Gov-ernment are convinced of the necessity of marching upon Pekin. The Government will shortly ask for a grant of \$10,000,000 to provide for the dispatch of Berne, March 13.—Two more Anarchists have been rrested in the Canton of Berne.

armed Arabs are gathering to assist Osman Digna. His forces have become deflant and repeatedly attack the British outposts.

KORTI, March 13 .-- A report is current among the

Metempeh. The reason alleged for this step is that the Mahdi fears that an invasion is about to be made into the Soudan from Abyssinia.

Paris, March 13.—The steamship Rhin is about to sail rom Marseilles for Reunion and Madagascar with 300 DUBLIS, March 13.—After the memorial service in the Cabedral in honor of Cardinal McCabe, it was decided by the meeting to open a subscription for the purpose of securing money with which to creet a statue to the prelate's memory.

THE PRESIDENT OF COSTA RICA DEAD. San Jose, Costa Rica, March 13, via Galveston.—General Don Prospero Fernandez, President of Costa Rica, died suddenly here at 4 o'clock inis morning.

CANADIANS BREAKING MAINE GAME LAWS. BANGOR, Me., March 13 .- The extent of Canadian depredations against the game in this State is enormous. French Canadians are employed in the Maine lumber camps, and they violate every game law openly and secretly. Many Canadians, other than lum-

are just as had as the common Cannucks. They kill game out of season, for profit as well as for pleasure. and often from downright malice-just because the State

"Why don't you immermen organize against treese people!"
"Just because it can't be done. These Canneks are as fierce as Tartars, and it would be all that life is worth to oppose them. Their operations are carried on a long way from the settlements, and laws don't seem to amount to much in the woods. If we treed to stop these feilows they'd burn it out, shoot us and steal our property. The sport-men and the Government combined might succeed; but they'd have to send a small army no along the border to keep the Canneks from carrying the game they capture out of the State. The Canadian Government just winks at this pot-hunting in Maine and says nothing."

BALTIMORE, March 13.-The suspension was announced to-day of Pope, Cole & Co., smelters of cop-per and manufacturers of bine vitriol and sulphuric Stewart, for the henefit of their creditors. The firm was originally in the metal business as Pope & Coie, but have been extensive, unprofitable and hazardons in their nature. The funds of Pope, Cole & Co. have been used to make up the deficiencies. Mr. Keyser, a member of the firm, estimates the liabilities at \$678,344, over \$300,000 of which are due seven Baitimore banks and one New-York lank, the latter being fully secured. The assets are considerably more than the liabilities, but

Hartford, March 13 (Special) .- Connecticut egislators are about tired of the Pigott investigation. The Judiciary Committee reported to-day in favor of giving the New-Haven petitioners leave to withdraw, and but for the absence of Mr. Troupe, of New-Haven, who asked the favor of delay until he could be present and vote, the House would have accepted the report. It is his resignation, as another advanced step in his martyr-House in defence of its own character and dignity, ought to deal with him no longer, but should promptly and re-slutely expel him. The feeling in favor of this course is expressed with as much emphasis on the Democratic side of the House as on the Republican side.

LYNCHING A NEGRO IN MISSISSIPPI. NEW-ORLEANS, March 13 (Special) .- Advices received here to-day state that Richard McGowen, colored, was lynched in Mississippi while in charge of officers of Tougipahoa Parish, Louistana. McGowen was accused of incendiarism in Tongipahoa Parish and was arrested by the Sheriff of Marion County, Misaissippi, after a fight in which he was severely wounded. On Thesitay two officers of Tangipahos Parish took him from the Mississippi authorities and started with him for this state. They had not proceeded far when they were stopped by a mob who took McGowen and hung him to a tree.

HAVING THE PREEDOM OF A JAIL. NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., March 13 (Special) .-

Nantucket is excited over the liberty allowed James Maoney in the jail. He was sentenced to three months imprisonment for drunkenness, but has been allowed to ent at the keeper's table, to have the freedom of the premises, to go running and to have the keys of the jail. He managed to get liquor the other night, smashed the windows of the jail, and it took the whole police force to quiet him. He is the only occupant of the jail.

NOT SATISFIED WITH MR. HIGGINS.

BALTIMORE, March 13 (Special) .- It is currently reported here, such is the scandal aroused by Mr. Higgina's appointment as appointment clerk in the United States Treasury, that the Civil Service Reform Association of this city, although composed almost entirely of Democrats, have felt themselves called upon to protest against it. A prominent member of the associa-tion stated to day in an interview that at the regular meeting of the association which will be held in a few days the matter will be brought up and a public protest will be made to Secretary Manning.

A PROJECTED OIL REFINERY. TITUSVILLE, Penn., March 13 (Special).- A large oil refinery is soon to be built by a stock company of in dependent refiners. Most of the stock is already taken

by capitalists of Oil City, Titusville and New-York. The are to be built on the flats east of the city. At works are to be built on the hals east of the city. An eight-inch pipe ling is to be laid from the Clarendon, Trona and Stoneham oil fields to supply the new concern with oil independent of the Standard. There is also a project under way to extend the tide-water line from Bradford to this city.

FAILURE OF A SIEEL-MAKING PROCESS.

READING, Penn., March 13 (Special),-Nearly year ago leading iron manufacturers of Easte n Pennsylvania and New-York formed a pool of \$100,000 for the surpose of experimenting with the Henderson method of making steel. It was to have taken the place of the liess-emer process. It is now announced that experiments have proven that the process is not successful and has leave about the steel of the process of the place of the process o

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, March 13.—A German miner, Charles Valling, denberately jumped over the safety gate at a mine near Wenona yesterday and lanted in the cage at the hottom of the shart, a distance of 550 feet. Almost every bone in his body was broken. Valling had been in poor health for some time, and it is thought that his mind was affected.

Shelby, of the State Rangers, has arrested five men on auspicion.

GOOD FORTUNE CUT SHORT RY DEATH.

RED BANK, N. J., March 13.—John Smith, a brakeman of the Piniadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, died here to-day from injuries sustained on Saturday by faling under some coal gears at Asbury Park. He had inherited \$20,000 and was to have given up his position as brakeman on the day he was hurt.

FOUND DEAD AFTER A FIGHT.

TRENTON, March 13.—This morning the dead body of Benjamin Aston, a pattern maker, was found on the ice in wire Mill Basin, frozan stiff. About 11:30 last night Aston and John Silngerland engaged in a fight, but were separated, Aston going in the direction of his home at Chambersburg. Silngerland's hat was found on the bank of the basin near where Aston's body was discovered.

THE RUSH FOR OFFICE.

ANOTHER DAY OF DISAPPOINTMENT.

ONLY THREE ARMY OFFICERS NAMED FOR PROMO TION-REMOVALS BY MR. MANNING. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, March 13. - No nominations yet and a host of boarding-house keepers waiting for a settlement of their bills. The situation is becoming serious. It is aggravated by the fact that the Senate has adjourned until Monday. This will furnish the President with another excuse for not sending in any nominations until next week, and keep the office-seekers for three days longer in a state of indescribable suspense. They have long since given up going to the White House. They concentrate their efforts upon the departments, and when not interfering with the public business there they obstruct the lobbies surrounding the Senate Chamber, where they await with feverish anxiety the coming of the President's Secretary. The nominations laid before the Senate are always enclesed in a large white envelope. A manifold copy is sent to the office of the Secretary of the Senate, for the use of the newspapers. When this envelope reached the Capitol to-day a rush was made for it by the famished looking crowd of spoilsmen which had been hanging about the building since early in the morning. As soon as the list was spread out before them and they discovered that it contamed the promotion merely of three Army officers and no nominations to office their feelings found expression in language, strong and emphatic-so strong and emphatic, in fact, that it wouldn't do to quote it

The announcement to-day that thirty-eight employes had been dropped from the pay rolls of the Treasury Department was hailed with delight by the Independents, who pretended to see in it the first practical result of Mr. Manning's reform professions. As a matter of fact the discharge of these men is in no sense a "reform" or retrenchpolicy begun under Secretary McCulloch, who about two months ago cut down the force employed by the chief of the special agents in the work of examining the offices under his charge it tion in the number of agents would have been ordered by Secretary McCalloch had he not thought it more becoming in of his successor, who, he knew, would assume office in a few weeks. It is not too much to say that the appointment of other men to flit vacancies thus created is confidently looked for within six ground that the discharge of these men was ordered for the purpose chiefly or counterbalancing the bad effect produced by the appointment of Eugene Higgins upon those who put some faith in the Civil

gins it may be interesting to learn what this benchthat he was not yet thoroughly familiar with them. He thought, however, that they did not, in his opinion, cover every branch of the question. Taking a newspaper from his drawer which gave an account of some collector of customs who hauled a United States flag off the Custom House, on the 4th of March to show his contempt for President Cleve-land, he said. "Do you think he ought to stay ? No. Well, I don't see anything in the rules to cover the case." Speaking further upon the subject he said that he had something else besides the Civil Service law to occupy his attention. He had to think more of economy and of a reduction of the Department to a business footing.

The Texas delegation is following the good example set by the Missouri men in distributing the session. State Senator Kineberg wants to be District-Attorney for the Western District of his State. Mr. Stephenson has set apart the Northern State. Mr. Stephenson has set apart the Northern District as his part of the spoil. J. E. McComb to desperation and see in this strike their only hope of wants the Eastern District. Richard Reagan, wants to be brother of Representative Reagan, wants to be Mill Rus, on the Pan Handle Road, to the number of 110 went to work at 3 cents. It is said that another ope-Marskal of the Eastern District. John Cabell, the Mayor of Dallas, and a brother of Representative tabell, of Virginia, would like to be Marshal of the Northern District, C, C, Sweeney is ambitious to become Collector shal of the Northern District, C. C. Sweeney is ambitious to become Collector of customs at Galveston. The following applications for postmasters are indersed by the delegation: Galveston, T. A. Gary; Fort Worfn, Captain Julian Field; Austin, John O. Johnson; Sulphur Springs, W. O. Worthan, R. M. Heuderson wants to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the IVth District of Texas.

General Sparks has secured the support of the entire Illimois delegation for the office of Commissioner of the General Land Office.

The friends of ex-Representative Money, of Mississippi, now that all hopes of his getting the first Assistant Postmaster-Generalship are gone, say that he has declined to fill that position, though it was offered to him.

Vice-President Hendricks and Representative Byrham have locked horns over the Indianapolis postmastership. The former wants A. Jones, and the latter Frank Creelman. The contest is likely to lend to a quarrel between these two great men.

Captain Joseph Potter, of New-York, is an applicant for the Hayten Mission. He is in Washington with papers signed by merchants and suppers. His papers have been put on file in the State Department.

Ex-Governor Jarvis, of North Carolina, whose

partment. Ex-Governor Jarvis, of North Carolina, whos

Extrovernor Jarvis, or friends once hoped that they could land him in the Cabinet, and of whom Cleveland, when in albany, confessed never to have heard in his life, is looking toward the Commissionership of Agriculture. The crop of French, German and Spanish, Italian and other scholars who are desirous of securing missions to the countries whose language they are missions to the countries wases angular masters of its large beyond expectation. State Senator Willard of Indiana, wants something where his knowledge of French could be of use. Mr. Dorran, of The Dayton Democrat, is said to have an eye on the Sandwich Islands. General Hunt, of Ohio, too, wants a comfortable foreign mission, and so probably does Theodore Cock, of Cincinnati.

DISMISSALS BY SECRETARY MANNING. THIRTY-EIGHT TREASURY EMPLOYES TO GO IN THE · INTEREST OF ECONOMY.

WASHINGTON, March 13 .- The first decided action of Secretary Manning in regard to changes in the torce under the Treasury Department was announced this morning. It consists of a material reduction of the force in the special agents' division, whereby it is expected a saving of \$46,000 annually will be effected. The services of thirty-eight persons i nall have been dispensed with, and notices to that effect were mailed to them to-day. The list includes six special agents, twenty-five special inspectors of customs, and eight employes whose names are borne on the so called "fraud roll." This action reduces the number of agents to twenty-two, the number of inspectors to twenty-seven,

and the fraud roll employes to seventeen.

It is stated at the Department that these changes are It is stated at the Department that these changes are made solely in the interests of economy, and that no new appointments will be made to fill the vacancies created. Secretary Manning has also decided that hereafter the appropriation for the prevention and detection of frauds upon the enstoms revenue shall not be used for the purpose of making permanent appointments, but shall be confined strictly to paying for information received concerning revenue frauds, and to cushle the Department to employ persons in special cases where it is believed frauds are being perpetrated. Secretary Manning refuses to diveige this afternoon the names of the persons dismissed, but may possibly do so to-morrow. It is understood, however, that Special Agents C. H. Gray, John G'Neal and W. R. Bates are among the number.

MR. FAIRCHILD CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, March 13,-The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nomina-tion: Charles S. Fairchild, of New-York, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

MR. BREWSTER'S OPINION OF MR. PEARSON. [BY THEEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WASHINGTON, March 13,-The statement made yesterday to the effect that an opinion of Mr. Brewster's regarding certain charges against Postmaster Pearson, of New-York, was not on file in the Attorney-

General's office, seems true only in a Pickwickian MRS. HUDSON CAUGHT AGAIN. sense. The original opinion is in the custody of Inspector Sharpe of the Postoffice Department, but a copy is still held in the Department of Justice. Mr. Brewster, under date of March 23, 1883, charges Postmaster Pear son specifically with being an incorporator, stockholder and director in the Manhattan District Telegraph Com pany. Mr. Brewster holds that this fact is fully established by a report of a special agent who investigated the matter. The report, who investigated the matter. The report, in his opinion, shows Mr. Pearson to have been guilty of a gross violation of law, inasmuch as he advised the company how to evade it, and then, when called upon in an official manner to give the names of the companies violating the law, reporting them all except the one he was connected with. Mr. Brewster coucludes by saying that Mr. Pearson's conduct merits immediate and prompt punishment, and he therefore recommends his dismissal. The fact that Mr. Brewster's opinion was pigeonholed and no action taken upon it would show, apparently, how little value the Administration put upon it.

BUFFALO, March 13 (Special) .- A dispatch om Washington received here to-day, startled some of the Democrats, while it was agreeable to others. It is to the effect that John B. Manning had been chosen by Port of Buffalo, and that his name would be sent in among the early nominations. The dispatch was from a Buffalo Democrat, now in Washington, who is opposed to ex-Mayor Manning's preferment, and was, therefore, the more significant. The dispatch says that it was not Daniel Manning who first suggested his brother's appointment, but the President, who thought that it would heal the breach between himself and ex-Mayor Manning and be agreeable to the latter's big brother, now the vital power in his Cabinet. The Secretary, it further says, was at first averae to being placed in the attitude of forwarding the political interests of a relative so early in his career, but Mr. Leveland said that he would take all the responsibility and really desired John B. Manning at the head of the Buffalo Custom House. This was the substance of a long dispatch and was the absorbing topic of conversation among all who have seen it. Ex-Mayor Manning declines to talk about it. It has leaked out that several political enemies of Mr. Manning, after hearing of his selection for so important a trust, telegraphed to Buffalo Democrats in Washington to oppose the nomination.

THE STRIKE IN THE WEST.

RAILROAD MANAGERS IN CONFERENCE. LOOKING FOR NON-UNION ENGINEERS-CRITICISM

OF GOVERNOR MARMADUKE. IST. LOUIS, March 13.-The railroad strike has assumed a critical phase to-night. An important con-ference, which lasted all day, was held by R. S. Hayes, Hoxie and General Solicitor J. C. Brown. The onference was secret, but it was learned that they have by the State law. The strikers have apparently rejected he proposition which the company made them last night, to work for the cut rates until April 1. At the conference the advisability of securing non-union engineers to take the trains out of Sedalia was discussed. It is understood that if this is done the Brotherhood will strike along the whole system. At the the General Superintendent at Sedalia to take all posble steps to quietly raise, the blockade to-morrow by Marmaduke and Governor Martin, of Kansas, have been equested by telegraph to attend the final conference

NO CALL FOR MILITIA IN KANSAS.

Atchison, Kan., March 13 (special).-The overnor and State Radroad Commissioners having eity for Topeka this morning. Prior to his departure, Governor Martin telegraphed to Vice-President Hoxie that he did not seem to comprehend the situation, as there were many more involved in the strike than he imagined. He refused to order the militia to Atchison, because no resistance had yet been offered to any city or county officers, and no logal demands made upon him for troops. Mr. Hoxte's reply led to the belief that an adjustment would be effected by local officials to-morrow and work resumed. No freight trains have moved this week, but the best of order previls, and the men say that they will not resist arrest. About fifty locomotives and several hunfred freight cars are on the side tracks in

PITTSBURG, March 13 (Special).-President Costello, who has just the ned from a tour of the striking mines, said to-day that the miners have been reduced.

Will be arraigued in Jefferson Market Police Court this morning.

The Rev. J. B. Drysdale was seen last night at his rator, whose mines are near Carlins's, will also grant the advance. Seventy-five miners at the Hampton mines at Wikinsburg struck to-day. This is important in view of the cose proximity of the Sandy Creek mines, operated by the New-York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. A by the New-York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company. A committee of miners will visit these mines to morrow and endeavor to get the men out. The miners only worked three months last year. Many of them are living in the greatest poverty. Large families have been kept at less than \$200 for the last year. CAPTURING NON-UNIONISTS IN FORT WAYNE.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 13.-Twenty-six machinists arrived here from Chicago at 8 p. m. yester-day, to take the places of men now on a strike at this point. They arrived in a car attached to a freight train, on the Wabash road. The fact of their presence became known to the strikers and a committee was sent to talk with the new-comers, who are mostly Germans, at the of the twenty-six men to attend a meeting which they of the twenty-six men to attend a meeting which they immediately called at Driscoli's Hall, where the imported men were initiated into the Knights of Labor and Joined the strikers. The new men say that they knew nothing of the strike here, and that they accepted the positions in Chicago in answer to advertisements in the German papers for machinists to go to work outside of the city.

SYMPATHY FOR THE STRIKERS.

DALLAS, March 13 .- At a mass meeting last night resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing sympathy with the employers of the Missouri Pacitle of wages, and urging that, as a matter of justice and right, Missouri Pacific Ratiway should restore wages to the former figures. A benefit will be given the strikers on Saturday night at the Colliseum Theatre.

REFUSING TO CALL OUT TEXAS RANGERS. GALVESTON, Tex., March 13 .- A dispatch to The News from Austin says: "Vice-President Hoxle, of the Gould system, requested Governor Ireland to order the Kangers to Texas points where the strike exists.

TROUBLE FEARED ON THE LACKAWANNA. There are indications of trouble among the engineers employed on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railtoad. Nearly every engineer on the road is a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engl neers. On Wednesday W. H. Dawson, the master me-chanic of the road, ordered the discharge of six engineers at Scranton, and announcement was made that

neers at Scranton, and announcement was made that twenty more would follow in a few days. No reason was assigned for the discharge of the men, nor were they given any previous notice. During the extended strike in the summer of 1877 the under officials of the read made a determined effort to break up the Brotherhood on that road. The effort was more or less successful on all the divisions except the Morris and Essex division, where the Brotherhood was too strong. A great many engineers, at the demand of the officials, signed an agreement by which they sovered their connection with the Brotherhood. This was made a condition of their being retained in the employ of the company.

their connection with the Brotherhood. This was made a condition of their being retained in the employ of the company.

At the end of the strike these men were taken back gradually into the Brotherhood and reinstated on their former footing. The men who were discharged on Wednesday were of this number, and it is expected that the twenty others will be of the same class. The theory of the Brotherhood eagineers is that the railroad officials fearing the present strike to the Southwest may extend in this direction are preparing for emergencies by weakening the organization as much as possible. If this should prove to be the case the Brotherhood will take official action to protect its members.

In conversation yesterday with two of the leading members of the organization on the Morris and Essex Division a Tribu Nr reporter was assured that the Brotherhood bad no desire to begin a strike, but if any effort was made to break up the society it would be compelled in self-defence to protect itself. They felt assured that President Sloan and the directors of the company have not sanctioned or authorized the action of the master mechanic. President Sloan, in 1877, placed himself on record aspace being opposed to the Brotherhood. He said then that so long as the engineers attended faithrully to their dutes and took proper care of the company's property they might join any organization they pleased and he would not object. It is said on the part of the Brotherhood that the organization is a benefit to railroad companies. Only thoroughly competent engineers are permitted to be members of it, and if a member through in competency or neglect causes damage to his engine or the company's property he is summarily expelled and his name is sent broadcast through the country as an unworthy engineer. By this means the pallroad company and the public are the gainers.

SWINDLING THE COLEMAN HOUSE.

CHARGES MADE BY HER AGAINST A BROOKLYM

CLERGYMAN-HIS DENIAL. A tall, stylishly dressed woman, of prepossessing appearance, was taken into the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police Station last night by Detective James K. Price. She gave her name as Emma S. Hudson, age thirty-nine, and said that she was a physician. She had been arrested on the compaint of James H. Rogers, one of the pro-prietors of the Coleman House, who charged that she secured accommodations, food and lodg-ing at that hotel with intent to defraud. In her by the Collateral Loan Company, of Boston, represent-ing various articles of jowelry and clothing as well as

several letters.

Mrs. Hudson came to the Coleman House on March 5,

and engaged one of the best rooms in the house. She did not limit her expenses, and all her actions indicated a woman of large means. About 10 o'clock on Monday last she went to Mr. Rogers and complained that her room bureau drawers \$74 in cash and three rings, which were valued at \$117. When she went to look for the money, a part of which she wished to send to her daughter Amy, who was in Putnam, Mass., and who she wished to join her, she found that the things had disappeared, and from the fact that the locks were scratched she thought that an entry had been effected into her bureau money and said nothing further about her bill. Every to discover the thief, but without effect. The matter was at last reported to the police and Detective Price was put on the case. An examination of the lock convinced by a pick lock, but had been made for the purpose of giving that idea. His suspicious were aroused in regard to the woman and he erially lessened by the receipt yesterday by Mr. Bogers of a four column extract from The Boston Herald giving in detail the swindling operations of a Mrs. Dr. E. S. Hudson in that city, who had about two years ago appeared in Boston with her daughter Amy, and had joined St. Paul's Episcopal Church, made herself prominent in church work, and had succeeded in swindling tradesmen and hotels out of sums aggregating at least \$50,000. A list of thirty-seven propin whom she had swindled was given as a partial last of her victims. In the list were insurance Commissioner ratioox, Mr. Ballard, a leading tailor of Boston; the Tremont House, the United States Hotel and the Peliam Hotel.

After studying the clipping Price made up his mind that the woman whose exploits were the subject of the story and the woman of the toteman House were one and the same, and after consultation with Mr. Rosers, made up his mind that he would arrest her. He entered her room and found her writing. Looking at her intently for a moment Price said:

"Haven't I seed you somewhere before."

"Not that I'm aware of" was the reply,
"Didn't I see you at the Tremont House in Boston some there ago!"

"Possibly, I have stopped at that hotel several times."

"Do you know Mr. Tarbox in Boston!"

"Don't you think that you've played this game on Mr. Rogers about long enough I"
When asked this question by the detective the woman was independent by the better the word of the botton paper, she broke down and acknowledged that she was the person referred to in it. She was then arrested and taken to the police station. While there she had ately with Mr. Rogers and offered to send to a friend and set enough money to pay her hotel bill if the complaint was withdrawn, and she wrote a hote, which was given to Detective Price to deliver. Sergeant Cross informed her, however, that she would have to remain in the station all might at all events, as he would not take the responsibility of letting her go until the Boston pawn teskets found in her posters of the station and the prosence of the part of the station and might at all events, as he would not take the responsibility of letting her go until the Boston pawn teskets found in her pos-

or her troubles in both New York and Boston, and could seriously injure her. The other was dated March 11, and was addressed to "The Rev. J. B. D., No. 136 Rodney-st. Brooklyn, E. D.," in which their former relations were spoken of and her fervent and mattered love for him was expressed in unmistakable terms. The letter is skined "E. S. Hados," and was nelessed in an envelope addressed "Rev. I, B. Drysdale, 136 —, Brooklyn, E. D." Mrs. Hadson vill be arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court this accounts.

home, No. 136 Rodney-st., Brooklyn. He is a stalwart young man, twenty-seven years old, and has been an Episcopal minister two years. He wears glasses, is the looking and of pleasing manners. When asked if

he knew Mrs. Hadson he said:

"Oh. yes, I knew her in Boston, I was assistant to Dr. Frederick Courtney, or St. Paul's Church there. Last September a year ago this woman, giving the name of Mrs. Dr. E. S. Hudson, made her appearance there. She joined the church and apparently was a devoit Christia , going about among the poor and maxing here all popular. Before many mouths had gone her true character was discovered. She had defranded nearly everybody body in the church. I was transferred from the church in Boston to St. Thomas's Church in New York, where I assisted Dr. Morgan. Afterward I was given charge of Calvary Church in this cry. The woman first made her charges against me about six mouths ago. Assistant Bishop Potter examined them and completely exonorated me. My present position is evidence of this exogeration. When the charges were first made Dr. George Zabriskie Gray, of Cambridge; Dr. Courtney, and Bishop Paddock, of Boston, questioned her closely. She then denied my intimacy with her. Afterward she renewed the charges and did her best to injure her. "It is a matter of blackmail on her part. Often she has written me making demands for money, The cause of me arrost was probably my exposing her at the Coleman House. I sent the proprietor a marked copy of the Boston Herudi of February 13. It contained a four-column account of her careet. I do not thusk it right to permit her to impose upon the public any further, and I have taken the trouble to expose her whenever it was possible."

THE CONTEST IN ILLINOIS.

SPRINGFIELD, March 13 (Special) .- Twents Republicans left the capital last night. This prevented possil hity of an election to-day and only three ballots, were taken with Morrison, however, still showing his streng h. Morrison's friends seem now to be convinced that the Republican votes which were expected will never come to his rescue. They did not come yesterday, when they could have done him some service. The Republicans are simply waiting and watching. Logan is exhibiting maryellous patience and perseverance under somewhat discouraging electimationes. There are symptoms of disintegration among the Republicans. Trexier says that he will not you for Morrison nor for Logan, but for Farwell. That makes three, sittig, MacMilian and Trexier, who, for some maryellous reason, will not permit the election of the choice of the Republicans of Itlinois. vinced that the Republican votes which were expected

THE CASE OF YOUNG WARNOCK. NEW-HAVEN, March 13 (Special) .- James F.

Warnock, Yale '87, of Atlanta, who was arrested lane week for a drunken row and for the theft of watches et d fine clothing from his fell w-stude is, was released, today, on bonds furnished by his father, Dr. Warmocs, a wealthy man, who, with his brother, arrived to-day. It wealthy man, who, with his brother, arrived to-day. It is said that young Warneck's drinking has weakened his mind, and his defence for the cases of theft will be its santy, should be ever be tried. He carried a whiskey flask with him constantly. Dr. Warneck wept over his son's fail. He will take him to Atlanta, probably, after settling the cases against him, and if nothing case will do, will send him to an inebrate asylum.

Boston, March 13 .- An opinion was given to-day in the suit of Edward T. Russell et al, versus the Collector of the Port, to recover duties upon a large unatity of cannel lobsters from the Provinces. Leb-sters are admitted duty free, and the question at issue was whether in cans constituted a "necessary box or covering." Judge Colt decides in the negative, and his decision is in favor of the defendant.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

SPERCOLLEGIATE BASE BALL ASSOCIATION,
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 13.—The Intercollegiat
Baselual Association to-day refused an application from
Williams College for admission to the Association. The
Spaulding ball was adopted. The following efficers were
chosen: President, D. W. Mulvane, of Yale; vice-presidents, C. R. Wylle, jr., of Princeton, and S. H. Williams
of Amberst; secretary and treasurer, G. P. Weeks, of
Dar.mouth. INTERCOLLEGIATE BASE BALL ASSOCIATION,

INSANITY OF EX-SENATOR NESMITH.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 13.—The Medical Direct of the State Insane Asylum at Salem reports the cotton of ex-United States Senator J. W. Nesmith is mow able to exercise every day, and his mind seems to be less clot

IILNESS OF FRANK PATTERSON.

FREEROLD, March 13.—Frank Patterson, who has been in jait here several mouths, awaiting trial on charges of forkery, is seriously ill with gaartitis. His wife is all ill at her home in Asbury Park.